

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF JAZZ À LA MODE

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 30th anniversary of New England Public Radio's weeknight program, Jazz à la Mode.

Jazz à la Mode, with its host and producer Tom Reney, started broadcasting on August 6, 1984. This exemplary program provides its listeners with some of the greatest recorded jazz, stretching from the classics to music created by emerging artists. Jazz à la Mode gives a broad offering of styles and the evolution of jazz from Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington to Miles Davis and John Coltrane and beyond. Additionally, Tom Reney has had the opportunity to interview many famous musicians such as David Brubeck, James Moody, and Wynton Marsalis. The hallmark of Tom Reney's program is special yearlong series that he dedicates to individual artists that had a substantial impact on jazz as a genre. Jazz à la Mode has done centennials for Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, and Count Basie.

In addition, Reney makes a point to highlight the jazz concerts, performances, and festivals that take part around New England. His audience will always have the most up-to-date information to be able to see live performances. Reney also acts as host for many jazz festivals around New England including the Tanglewood Jazz Festival and the Springfield Jazz and Roots Festival in my district.

Mr. Speaker, Jazz à la Mode has been a part of the cultural identity of western Massachusetts and New England for the past 30 years. As they celebrate this important milestone, I wish Tom Reney and the staff of Jazz à la Mode further success and many more years of entertaining New England.

HONORING DAVID ABSHIRE

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. David M. Abshire, who passed away on October 31st, 2014, in Alexandria, Virginia. I worked with David during my career in Congress and always held him in the highest regard.

David was an indispensable public servant. He began his career at West Point, from which he graduated and led a platoon in the Korean War, earning a Bronze Star for bravery. He went on to found the Center for Strategic and International Studies and lead the Center for the Study of the Presidency & Congress. David also served as assistant secretary of state for congressional relations and chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting under President Nixon and United States ambassador to NATO under President Reagan. He coordinated President Reagan's internal investigation of the Iran-Contra Affair as well.

David was a man of moral strength and character. He will be deeply missed by his family, friends and community. David is survived by his wife Carolyn, five children and 11 grandchildren.

I respectfully submit David's obituary from The New York Times and ask my colleagues to join me in honoring David's life and accomplishments.

[From The New York Times, Nov. 3, 2014]

DAVID M. ABSHIRE, WHO HELPED REAGAN THROUGH IRAN-CONTRA SCANDAL, DIES AT 88

(By Douglas Martin)

David M. Abshire, who led respected research groups and held high government posts but made his most visible mark by helping President Ronald Reagan navigate the political storms of the Iran-contra scandal, died on Friday in Alexandria, Va. He was 88.

His death was announced by the Center for the Study of the Presidency & Congress, a Washington group he helped lead.

Reagan sought out Mr. Abshire in December 1986. He called him in Brussels, where he was the United States ambassador to NATO, and asked him to accept a cabinet-level job as coordinator of the White House's response to multiple investigations of the administration's secret sales of arms to Iran, despite an embargo on such sales.

There were allegations that United States officials had hoped the arms sales would secure the release of several hostages being held in Lebanon by a group with ties to Iran, which would have been another violation of policy. Proceeds from the sales were to be used to finance the anti-Communist insurgents in Nicaragua known as contras—aid that Congress had expressly forbidden.

Reagan asked Mr. Abshire to handle all requests and obligations stemming from investigations in both the House and the Senate and from an independent commission headed by John Tower, a former senator from Texas.

"What we wanted was someone who would come and could immerse himself in all the details of this Iran controversy—the dates, when the arms went, who said what on which date," Patrick J. Buchanan, then the White House communications director, said in an interview with CNN in 1986. "It really is a detailed job, and the rest of the White House staff, which was not involved in the controversy, has to get on with the budget, has got to get on with the State of the Union. We simply don't have the expertise."

In a profile in 1987, The New York Times said the job could leave Mr. Abshire in a "potentially tricky position" and raised the possibility that he could turn up an incriminating "smoking gun."

Mr. Abshire accepted the post on the condition that the administration would be forthcoming. He told The Times that he regretted suppressing information about military incursions into Laos and Cambodia during the Nixon administration, when he was assistant secretary of state for congressional relations.

"That," he said, "was an example of how not to do it."

In his first meeting with Reagan, recounted in his 2005 book, "Saving the Reagan Presidency: Trust Is the Coin of the Realm," Mr. Abshire told the president that it was unwise to keep insisting that the United States did not trade arms for hostages. He pointed out that two-thirds of the public believed that the administration had made such a deal.

"Dave, I don't care if I'm the only person in America that does not believe it—I don't

believe it was arms for hostages," he quoted Reagan as saying.

But in a dozen meetings with the president and in others with the first lady, Nancy Reagan, Mr. Abshire pressed his case for admitting what seemed obvious to him and to many others. He also released thousands of unedited documents to investigators, handled press relations and signed off on the president's speeches about the subject.

On March 4, 1987, with evidence of the arms deal mounting, Reagan admitted in a speech to the nation that he had learned he was wrong. "What began as a strategic opening to Iran deteriorated, in its implementation, into trading arms for hostages," he said.

Mr. Abshire soon resigned, feeling he had finished the job 90 days after taking it. Reagan largely escaped personal blame and saw his approval rating rise from 46 percent to 64 percent in less than two years.

The Washington Post in 2006 called Mr. Abshire the "judicious convener and manager of the A-list powerful." In 1962, he joined with Adm. Arleigh Burke to start the Center for Strategic and International Studies, originally as an affiliate of Georgetown University. Distinguished foreign policy figures like Henry A. Kissinger, James R. Schlesinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Brent Scowcroft have been senior advisers and adjunct fellows there.

Mr. Kissinger, at a colloquium in Mr. Abshire's honor in 2006, said that Mr. Abshire had a knack for getting people to do what he wanted, "making you feel that he's doing you a tremendous favor for giving you that opportunity."

From 1999 to 2012, Mr. Abshire was president and chief executive of the Center for the Study of the Presidency & Congress. More recently he was vice chairman. He served on government task forces and policy study groups and wrote seven books. He headed Reagan's foreign affairs transition team after his election in 1980, and was often mentioned as a candidate for national security adviser in Republican administrations.

His job as assistant secretary of state under President Richard M. Nixon was to be a liaison to Congress. Nixon then appointed him chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, overseeing Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

As NATO ambassador, Mr. Abshire helped parlay the deployment of American Pershing II missiles in Europe into a treaty limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons there.

David Manker Abshire was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., on April 11, 1926. An imposing figure at 6-foot-4, he never lost his courtly Tennessee drawl.

He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1951 and, as a platoon leader in the Korean War, was awarded a Bronze Star and other decorations for bravery. He earned a Ph.D. in history from Georgetown.

Mr. Abshire, who died in a nursing home in Alexandria, is survived by his wife of 56 years, the former Carolyn Sample; his son, Lupton; his daughters, Anna Bowman, Mary Lee Jensvold, Phyllis d'Hoop and Carolyn Hall; and 11 grandchildren.

Reagan was not the first president to ask for Mr. Abshire's help in dealing with a crisis. In his memoir, Mr. Abshire wrote that Nixon had asked him to join his staff to fight the threat of impeachment during the investigations of the cover-up of the Watergate break-in. He tactfully said no.

He recalled that when a relative expressed amazement that he had turned down a president, he replied: "I don't believe he's telling the truth."

IN HONOR OF MRS. CHARLOTTE M. FRAZIER

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman of grace, class, and dignity, Mrs. Charlotte M. Frazier. Sadly, Mrs. Frazier passed away on October 5, 2014. Her funeral service was held on October 14, 2014, at First African Baptist Church in Columbus, Georgia. She has been a dear friend to my wife Vivian and me for many years.

Charlotte was born on May 23, 1932 to Arlene Hawkins in Columbus, Georgia. She graduated from William H. Spencer High School and was a director for the Spencer Golden Owlettes, Inc.

Charlotte was always involved in doing good deeds for the betterment of her community. She always put others ahead of herself. And very often she took the lead in working on worthy projects and always saw those projects to a successful completion.

She spearheaded the initiative to save the Liberty Theatre and supported its nomination and listing in the National Registry of Historic Places. She also led the efforts for the development of the Liberty Theatre Cultural Center, Inc., the restoration of Ma Rainey's grave site and the recognition of her legacy with a United States Postal Stamp. She was also a full time coordinator for the preservation of African-American resources. She was a recipient of many awards for her efforts on behalf of humankind.

She advocated tirelessly on behalf of the local, state and national Democratic Party. Charlotte was a lifetime member of the Order of Eastern Star and the founder of the Princess Chapter #194 of the Modern Free and Accepted Masons of the World, Inc. She was largely responsible for acquiring the present site and building for the group.

Charlotte held many titles and roles, but the most important role that she had in her life was serving her God with her work at First African Baptist Church in Columbus, Georgia.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said, "Do not go where the path may lead, but go instead where there is no path and leave the trail."

Charlotte Frazier was truly one of a kind who blazed a trail for all of us to follow and left an indelible mark on the world that will not be forgotten. We are only here on this earth for a season. Charlotte Frazier used her season for good and to help others to reach their full potential. Former Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm once said, "Service is the rent that we pay for the space that we occupy here on this earth." Charlotte Frazier paid her rent and she paid it well.

On behalf of my wife Vivian and the citizens of the Second Congressional District of Georgia, I extend my deepest sympathies to Charlotte's husband Anderson and all of those that she touched throughout her life.

25 YEARS OF SERVICE PROVIDED BY SERENITY HOSPICE CARE

HON. JASON T. SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25 years of service that Serenity Hospice Care in Park Hills, Missouri has provided our community. Serenity Hospice Care is the area's only independent, non-profit hospice. They have served over 5,000 patients and their families, regardless of the patient's ability to pay.

When Serenity Hospice Care first opened its doors 25 years ago, it was thanks to a volunteer staff and funds raised by an all-volunteer Board of Directors concerned by the lack of hospice care in the surrounding counties. Until they received their Medicare and Medicaid certification, Serenity Hospice Care operated solely on the funds raised by generous donors. Today those funds are used to help cover the costs for the patients without sufficient insurance coverage.

It is in the late stages of life where Serenity Hospice Care aims to relieve the financial burden of finding adequate hospice care for seniors. As their name so perfectly describes, Serenity Hospice Care has provided peace and comfort to many patients and their families. It is their mission of "providing excellent end-of-life care and grief support services to all in our community who need them", that makes them a valuable and respected organization to the eight counties it services.

It is my pleasure to recognize Serenity Hospice Care and their devoted staff for their 25 years of service.

HONORING TONY WARREN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Law Enforcement Officer, Mr. Tony Warren who is a lifelong resident of Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

Mr. Warren is the son of the late William Hampton and the late Roberta Scott Warren.

Mr. Warren entered law enforcement in 1990 as dispatcher for the City of Mound Bayou Police Department, and progressed to the positions of: Patrolman, Fire Chief, and his current position, Chief of Police.

In his desire to expand his law enforcement career in 2007, he became a Correctional Field Officer, formerly known as a Parole Officer. As a Correctional Field Officer he assists former inmates with employment and housing opportunities, as well as addictive behavior placement for reintroduction into family and society. He regularly attends trainings to become aware of societal threats and what technical resolutions will be best for his day-to-day utilization.

His love of law enforcement played a tremendous role in enhancing his love for his hometown and the need to protect and serve the community. Therefore, he has an open door policy for the residents and visitors. Chief Warren believes in communication between

the police department and the people they serve to enhance the community.

Mr. Warren has received numerous awards for his community and academic involvement with the Mound Bayou School District, AARP and other civic organizations.

Mr. Warren is the youngest of eight siblings: Joyce, James, Ella, Odis, Ivory, Justeen, Veronica, and Kenny (deceased).

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing law enforcement officer for his dedication and service to his profession.

IN RECOGNITION OF FALMOUTH'S 60TH VETERANS DAY CEREMONY

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Falmouth in celebrating its 60th Veterans' Day Parade.

Since 1954, when President Eisenhower proclaimed November 11th as Veterans' Day, Falmouth has honored its veterans in a procession from the Town Green to Memorial Lane on Library Lawn. Police escorts, the parade marshal, selectmen, the Coast Guard, and others come together on this day to recognize those who have been invaluable to our country's strength and security. A rifle salute, including sirens in memory of Armistice Day in 1918, followed by a memorial address and an open house for the public conclude the celebrations.

Between 1927 and 1953 the town's celebration entailed a moment of silence, a placing of a wreath at the World War I Memorial, and a procession beginning at the American Legion. Following the procession, the American Legion attended services at various local churches and participated in parades in Hyannis and Plymouth, and sometimes the celebration came to an end with a display of fireworks. In the early 1950s, the placing of a wreath, a moment of silence, and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner have been added to honor the fallen servicemen of the Second World War.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to congratulate Falmouth for hosting its 60th Veterans Day Parade. I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the importance of this day, and to recognize the honorable service that veterans provide to our country.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN PHIL CRANE

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 2014

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to offer praise of and appreciation for my friend and former colleague Congressman Phil Crane. I had the honor of serving alongside Phil on the Ways and Means Committee for many years, allowing me to witness first hand just what an exceptional leader he was. Phil was a true conservative that strived for real solutions that worked for all Americans near and far.